

Letters have recently been received from about four hundred others. Nearly all are healthy and happy. Friends of the children who wish further information will call this week at the House of Reception. Office hours from 3 to 7 p. m.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The eighteenth annual report of the New-York Association for Im-

proving the Condition of the Poor, now published, sets forth that in this year, 1861, of Rebellion and Civil War, the destitution in this city was 46 per cent less than in 1855, the year of blighted harvests; 39 per cent less than in 1857, the year of financial embarrassments; and 32 per cent less than the average of the preceding six years; that the laboring

classes had in the Savings BANKS not less than \$40,000,000 at the very time when the Southern papers represented that the city was menaced "with uprisings and riots, the cry of bread or blood, by 50,000 starving people;" that during the year 364 visitors made 44,569 visits, disbursed the sum of \$43,725 in relieving 8,382 families, consisting of 38,394 persons. During the eighteen years of the Association's existence there were made 588,253 visits \$700,000 disbursed, 131,195 families, or 557,621 persons relieved. During that time the receipts

have amounted to \$886,794, being less than the expenditures by \$3,084 balance now due the Treasurer. The report contains some interesting testimony from truant officers in reference to children running away from schools, and the various motives by which they are induced to do so; also in reference to the preventive measures resorted to for their safety and future welfare. An array of important evidence is also adduced in reference to the actual state of the West, its adaptableness for those of our population who might choose to immi-

erate, the need of such immigration or the importance of not encouraging it at the present time, its bearings upon the present war, and the effects of that war, on the interests of labor, tending to show that, so far from suffering from the scarcity of labor induced by thousands of her industrious men enlisting for the battlefield, the West has been abundantly able to spare all who have gone. The "influence of education on character" forms a very interesting feature in the report, in which it is observed that the improvement of society is not simply attributable to intellectual instruction, but with it, to "that early

discipline and moral culture of the heart, principles and conduct, which Christianity requires for the improvement of individual character, and the well-being of society." The whole report is a faithful description of our industrial population under the three following general divisions: I. The industrious and thrifty; II. The inefficient and improvident; III. The immoral and reckless.

The present aspect of the state of business is well set forth toward the close of the report. "It were idle to apply general principles to our dislocated busi-

ness operations. The usual routine of commerce and industry is deranged, new channels of trade are opening; and while some forms of enterprise are paralyzed, others are stimulated to intense activity. To understand, therefore, the condition of our city industry, we should not reason from what we have known in former years, but look at facts as they exist. Paradoxical as the assertion may appear, the times are at once the dulllest and the brightest on record. Business establishments side by side exhibit the greatest contrasts. Those supplying war with its manifold requisitions, are driven at their topmost

speed, while others trafficking in the commodities of a peace régime, are ruinously inactive. And the same sharply defined distinctions pervade the different branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry." Those likely to suffer will do all in their power to avert the humiliation of asking for aid of a gratuitous character. "But to very many, despite their efforts, this necessity will come. Their suffering wives and children will cry for bread which they have not to give; and they must be helped or perish. These are the alternatives and simple facts in the

case. All are involved in the same unhappy mortal struggle, and are alike interested in the momentous issues. But some more favored than others, have thus far outriden the storm; and shall not such reach a helping hand to rescue the perishing? God forbid that any bearing the 'human form divine' should, in this time of common trial and calamity, steal his heart against a brother in adversity!"

DEATH OF JOHN P. JACKSON.—We regret to announce that Mr. John P. Jackson, Vice-President of the American Society for the Extension of Christian Missions to the Native Tribes, died at Newburgh, New York, on the 10th inst.

and Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, died at his residence at Newark this morning. Mr. Jackson has been connected with that Company from its organization to the present time. He was appointed Secretary on the 4th of June, 1832, and held that position to the 1st of November, 1849. On the 4th of June, 1856, he was elected a Director, and on the 28th of June, 1849, was chosen Vice-President, and in that office, united with the superintendency of the road, he has remained since. He was a man of great energy, and

the Company, which the services of the better portion of his life was devoted to indebted in no small degree for his present prosperity to his judicious management and ability in the arrangement of details.

Mr. Jackson, we believe, was educated for the bar, and held an excellent position in that profession, when he turned his attention toward the railroad business, then just springing into existence, and, we think, has occasionally practiced in the Courts during his connection with the company. At the time of

The deceased was admitted to the New-Jersey bar very early in life, and engaged in the practice of law for some time in one of the villages of his native county (Passaic).

the law, he was marked as a young man of promise and ability. Possessing in many respects high qualifications as an orator, he was frequently invited by the country people around about him to deliver Fourth-of-July orations—of public speaking he was extremely fond, and eventually he became deeply interested in the politics of his country.

By reason of his influence, his popularity and the confidence of the people in his integrity he was twice elected to the Legislature of the State, and as a member of that body discharged his duty with credit to himself and the utmost satisfaction of his

constituents. He was also twice elected clerk of the county of Essex, a very lucrative office (now the most lucrative in the State), and thereby amassed considerable money.

Having become during his political life acquainted with all the influential men of the State, and being shrewd and sagacious himself in political affairs, the Company with which he was connected entirely relied upon him to protect their interests in the Legislature from any intrusion.

For some years past the interests of the Camden Gas Company have been in the hands of an individual

and Albany Railroad Company greatly conflicted with those of the New Jersey Transportation Company, and although the Camden and Amboy threatened at one time to absorb every interest in the State conflicting with that Company, the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, through the perseverance and equity of Mr. Jackson, was protected from any ruinous competition. He would not only employ counsel to argue the questions in which his Company was interested, before Committees, but assist as senior counsel himself, and would very frequently discuss the points involved at great length,

and with marked ability. But in all his business transactions, his course was always marked by strict integrity and honesty of purpose, and not only the Company at the head of which he stood will sustain an almost irreparable loss, but the community in which he lived.

He was a man of fine address, courteous in his demeanor, and universally beloved by all who knew him. He was also distinguished for his benevolence and charity, and was withal a devoted Christian.

Mr. Jackson always took an active part in every thing which could advance the interests of the City.

of Newark, his residence for many years past. He was a member of the church of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and the superintendent of the Sunday-School. In addition, he was a man of cultivated intellect, and of great mental ability, and his loss will be deeply felt in the community where he resided, as well as by the Company which he served so long and so faithfully. His age was only 56. [Com. Advertiser, 10th.

◆ [Advertisement] ◆

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